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MacEWEEN, FRICKEL & Co.
No. 53, Queen's Road East,
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISSIONARY),
ARE NOW LANDING
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CALIFORNIA
CRACKER
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb
tins, and loose.
Soda BISCUITS.
Assorted BISCUITS.

Small HOMINY.

Cracked-WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

CORNMEAL.

White BEANS.
TOPOCAN BUTTER.
Eastern and California CHEESE.
CODFISH in Tins.
Prime HAMS and BACON.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
Family BEEF in 5 lb cans.
Beau Ideal SALMON in 2 1/2 lb cans.
Cutting's Dressed FRUITS in 2 1/2 lb cans.
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage MEAT.
Stuffed PEPPERS.
Assorted SOUPS.
Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted MEATS.

Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.
CLAM CHOWDER.
Fresh ORGON SALMON.
Dried APPLES.
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SUCCOLOASE.
BRANDY.
Maple SYRUP.
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LOBSTERS.
OYSTERS.
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FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

400 lb. Capacity.
600 lb. " "
900 lb. " "
1,200 lb. " "

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AXES and HATCHETS.
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SMOOTHING IRONS.
PAINTS and OILS.
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DEVOE'S NONPARIEL
BRILLIANT
KEROSENE OIL,
150° test.

Kx into Arrivals from
ENGLAND.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
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BREAKFAST TONGUES.
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ASPARAGUS.
SOUPS, &c.

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VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
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SAUSAGES.
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SPARTAN
COOKING STOVES.

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ELECTRO-PLATE.
CROCKERY & GLASS WARE.

CLARETS—
CHATEAU MARGAUX.
CHATEAU LA TOUR, plus et quart.
JES. GRAYES.
BREAKFAST CLARET, " "

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SACONNE'S MANZANILLA & AMON-
TILLADO.
SACONNE'S OLD INVALID PORT
(1848).

HUNT'S PORT.
BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.—
1 and 3 star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.
BISQUIT DUBOIS & Co.'s BRANDY.
FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
KINLAN'S LL WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEAL WHISKY.
BOON'S OLD WHISKY.
E. & J. BOWEN'S IRISH WHISKY.
ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.
NOLLY PRAT & Co.'s VERMOUTH.
CHABRE'S GINGER BRANDY.
EASTERN CIDER.
CHARTREUSE.
MARASCHINO.
CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA, BOTTLED and ORANGE
BITTERS.
&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and
SAUNDERS, plus and quart.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &
J. BOWEN, plus and quart.
DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the
Gallon.

SPECIALY SELECTED
CIGARS.

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in
5 catty Boxes.
BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

MUNN'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF
SAVES, CASH and PAPER
BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices.

Hongkong, July 10, 1883.

Mails.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, ADEN, MARSEILLES,
MALTA, GIBRALTAR,
BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE,
AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
DECCAN, Captain A. W. ADAMSON, with
Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched
from this for LONDON direct, via SUEZ
CANAL and usual Ports of Call, on
TUESDAY, the 16th October, at 4 p.m.
Cargo will be received on board until
10 a.m. on the day of sailing.
Passes and Steerage (Gold) at the Office
until 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.
For further Particulars, regarding
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the
PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are
required to be declared prior to shipment.
Shippers are particularly requested to
note the terms and conditions of the Com-
pany's Black Bills of Lading.
N.B.—This Steamer takes Cargo and Pas-
sengers for MARSEILLES.

E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, October 1, 1883. ocl6

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates, payable either
here, in London, or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-

PANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept

Risks on First Class Goods at 1

per cent. net premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant

Policies against the Risk of FIRE on

Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on

Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of

Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms

and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-

ceived, and transmitted to the Directors

for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on

first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single

Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-

posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,

Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS of the above

Company, are authorized to insure

against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Paid-up.	Reserve.	Working Account.	Last Div. Closing Quotation.	Dividends, Cash.
BANKS.							
HK. & S'hai Bank.	60,000	125	125	5,108,330	52,509.62	22	186 % = \$3574
INSURANCES.							
Nth. China Ins.	1,000,000	2,000	2,000	400,000	11,230,454.77	75	11,400 p. sh.
Yantai Ins. Co.	1,200,000	2,400	2,400	538,235	3,050,76	18	11,1015 "
Union Ins. Soc.	2,000	1,250	125	423,74	164,271,008	45	504,850 "
China Traders Ins.	24,000	83.33	25	600,000	107,411.65	22	1,877 "
O'ton Ins. Office	10,000	250	50	5	5,327,77	10	1,105 "
Chinese Ins. Co.	1,500	1,000	200	100,378	830,718	3	1,215 "
HK. Fire Ins.	8,000	250	50	861,000	250,732.66	20	1,332.1 "
China Fire Ins.	20,000	100	20	500,000	106,366.49	83	60,600.73 "
STEAM SHIPS.							
STEAM P'ANIES.							
H.K. & M. Steamboat.	8,000	100	75	200,000	41,320.95	6	1,125 "
Indo-China S. Nav. Co.	120,000	10	10				17 1/2 dis.
China & Malacca S.S. Coy., Ltd.	3,500	100	10				18 % pm.
MISCELLANEOUS.							
H.K. & Whampoa Dock.	10,000	125	125	18,000	2,083.01	4	57 % pm.
H.K. & China Gas Co.	5,000	10	10	10,277,68	14.8	83	880 p. share
H'kong Hotel.	2,000	100	100	30,000			1132 "
China Sugar Co.	9,000	100	100		5,895,66	89	1132 "
H'kong Ice Co.	1,250	100	100	15,200	687.06	12	1150 "
H'kong Bakery	600	50	50	4,000	253.45	85	82 "
Luzon Sugar Co.	7,000	100	100		4,600.65		877 "
LOANS.							
Chi. Imp., 1874	5,376	100	all	8	June 30 Dec 31		
" " 1875	1,940	100	all	8	Feb. 28 Ag. 31		
" " 1876	3,890	500	all	8	April & Oct.		
" " 1877	6,567	500	all	8	Jan & Dec 10		14 % prem.
Sugar Debent.	1880	600	500	all	8	June & Dec.	2 % prem.

Dividend for 1881.—To 30th April 1882.—For year 1881.—For half year ended 30th June 1883.—(1) And/or total dividend to date declared this year.

EDWARD GEORGE, Share Broker.

Intimations.

Twelfth Volume of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 1.—Vol. XII.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

The Structure of Chinese Characters.

Chinese Guide and their Rules.

The Dialect of Yangchow.

China During the Tsin Dynasty, A.D. 264-419.

More on the Origin of the Arabic Numeral.

Opium and the Smoking Extract.

Notes and Queries.

Correspondence.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

To Contributors.

Hongkong, September 28, 1883.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

IN TIME FOR THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely-

printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from

the Daily China Mail, is published

twice a month, on the morning of the

English Mail's departure, and is a re-

cord of each fortnight's current history

of events in China and Japan, con-

tributed in original reports and collated

from the journals published at the various

ports in those countries.

It contains shipping news from Shanghai,

Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete

Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage

paid 52 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage

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THE COMMERCIAL LAW AFFECT-

ING CHINESE; with special refer-

ence to PARTNERSHIP REGISTRATION AND

BANKRUPTCY LAWS IN HONGKONG.

Copies may be had at the China Mail

Office, and at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD &

Co.,—Price, 75 cents.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor

Owners will be Responsible for any

Debt contracted by the Officers or

Crew of the following Vessels, during

their stay in Hongkong Harbour—

CHARLES BAL, British ship, Capt. W. J.

Watson.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

C. T. HOOK, British steamer, Captain W.

Jarvis.—Thos. Howard & Co.

CONCORDEA, Genl. 3-m. schooner, Capt.

H. Ritter.—M. B. S. S. Co.

FURNESS ABBEY, American barque, Capt.

J. T. Marcy.—Master.

KILLERNA, British barque, Capt. Hugh

Wallace.—Meyer & Co.

LENNOX, British steamer, Captain D.

Scott.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MAGEE, British brig, Captain White.—

Order.

NIUYA, British barque, Captain James

Foster.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

ROBERT DIXON, American ship, Capt. O.

C. Young.—Messageries Maritimes.

SARAH S. RIDGWAY, American barque,

Capt. H. C. Townsend.—Chinese.

SEA RIFLE, Brit. 3-m. schooner, Capt.

Alfred Rickers.—Siemssen & Co.

SILVER EAGLE, British barque, Captain

Richard.—Wieler & Co.

STILLMAN B. ALLEN, American barque,

Capt. W. S. Eldredge.—Russell & Co.

TRUVAN, British barque, Capt. S. Hyue.

—Wieler & Co.

WILMWOOD, American barque, Captain

Chas. A. Sawyer.—Captain.

JUST RECEIVED

ST. JACOB'S OIL

HOP BITTERS.

ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, September 24, 1883. s64

To-day's Advertisements.

THE REPORT OF THE TRIAL OF
LOJAN AT CANTON that have ap-
peared in the China Mail in being printed
in PAMPHLET FORM, and will be on
Sale early TO-MORROW MORNING.
Price, 30 Cents.

Hongkong, October 2, 1883.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

A MATCH between the "22" and the
"11" will be commenced at 2 p.m.
on FRIDAY, the 6th October, and will be
continued at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, the
7th October. Members willing to play will
please sign their Names, either on the List
lying on the table in the CLUB ANTE-ROOM
or on the one in the CRICKET PAVILION, on
or before 8 p.m. on Thursday, the 4th
October.

W. DE ST. CROIX,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, October 2, 1883. ocl3

NOTICE.

of sleeping in the Chinese livery stable in the Huping Road, and he was always getting into trouble with "Chinese in street row." The British Assessor suggested that the boy should be taken to the German Consulate General, as if he would do anything for him. The boy then left the Court in charge of Inspector Wilson. Our reporter asked the boy how his father came to be in Shanghai, and he said that some man tried to steal three ponies from his father's house, and his father and some other men chased the thief and killed him in a fight; he said his father was only sent to Shanghai for five years, and on being asked if he was not now at liberty he said his father would not be allowed to leave that place. He afterwards gave the same story on being questioned at the Police Station, and the same story was put in all his statements. The boy and his mother were travelling through Siberia, and the mother died on the road, and some how or other the boy was brought to a Siberian port, and from thence to Shanghai five years ago. We are glad to hear that the German Consul has undertaken to see to the boy's welfare.

Resurrected the forgery of lottery tickets, the N. C. D. News says. "We have before alluded to the different kinds of spurious lotteries, for which tickets have been sold in Shanghai. One of these was the Macao lottery, which we believe was suppressed. Another is called the Singapore lottery, and it is almost needless to add that there are no lotteries allowed in British Colonies; this one must be a bogus affair. We have before us a lottery ticket—a partial imitation of a Manila lottery ticket—in ten parts, though it is printed on the face of the ticket that there are only eight parts. The ticket is stated to be eighty cents a part, but the tickets have been sold for \$10. Accompanying the ticket are a list of "prizes" (all drawn at Singapore on the 22nd August). The highest prize is represented as \$600,000 and the lowest \$888, but the plan of the drawings to take place on the 27th of September is so mixed up that it is hard to arrive at any conclusion as to what the prizes really are. The tickets are signed by "Ching-ke" while there is stamped on the back the words "the will long" whatever that may mean. The printing is full of mistakes, the word "drawing" being spelt with a "B" in some places, while what is intended for "coupon" reads "contion." Elsewhere the printer's knowledge of the English language is very meagre, or his arithmetic has been badly neglected, as he makes, among other calculations, eight times six amount to 120. "We do not know how long this Singapore lottery has been in existence, but the income appears to have been nearly all clear profit, as the promoters did not pay any, and the tickets were sold at a profit. It was the cause of the downfall of a flourishing business. Few tickets are said to have been sold in Shanghai, their best customers being at the outposts and in the interior. One of the men engaged in the swindle was a sampan-man, and he went to the river steamer with a box of tickets. He had not won any money, he followed the sampan-man to find out the head shop, as the swindlers kept the locality of their headquarters a secret. The sampan-man was traced to a house in an alley-way near the Ningpo House. Over the door was a notice of a doctor's surgery, but there was no doctor. The French Police were inside the shop. The French Police were then communicated with, and a raid on the premises, which resulted in their capturing three men yesterday morning. At the same time, they seized some metal type, name-blocks, and other things. While the three men were locked up at the Police Station, a fourth man tried to communicate with them, but he was caught and looked up too. Some of the gang said their master was employed in a foreign hotel, but on making enquiry no such person was to be found. The lottery appears to have been known that it was imperfectly acquainted with the English language; for among the books seized were well-thumbed spelling reading books, and a Chinese and English dictionary.

The following further particulars respecting the stealing of the telegraph cables in the river at Shanghai is taken from the Shanghai Courier of the 29th September:—Si Ah-ding, native detective of the Municipal Police Force, who went down the river to capture the fishermen who have been stealing the telegraph cables, returned to Shanghai to-day with three boats loaded with cables, and he had also secured several prisoners. The total sent a telegraph cable on Monday last, they sighted a boat which Ah-ding suspected to be one of the three engaged in the cable trade, and he crowded on all sail, leaving the telegraph boat behind. When the detective's boat was observed by the fishermen to be approaching them at a great speed, four men jumped overboard, their boat being about one-fifth of the way across the river. Ah-ding, who was able to swim, reached the boat and found it full of telegraph cable. There were three men, one woman, and three boys on board, and as he had to look after them and stick to the boat in case he should lose his prize, he had to give up any hope of capturing the men who had jumped overboard. He then went to Tong-ka-joo, where he had, on his previous expedition, found a large quantity of cable material in a shop there, and he now took possession of it, loaded two boats with it, and set sail for Shanghai with his prisoners and their spoils. The boats were lying at the Kee-chong Jetty this afternoon, and the various compartments of the boats were well filled with cables, some of it being in long pieces, just as it had been lifted from the river bed, while the material taken from the shop at Tong-ka-joo was chiefly the remains of cables—the steel wire being cut in lengths of fully a yard, and tied in bundles. Mr. Hamilton, of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, went on board the boats along with Superintendent Penfold and Inspector Wilson, and he was able to identify part of the material as his Company's cable, while the greater part of the cargo consisted of the Eastern Extension Co.'s cable. He stated that one mile of the Great Northern Co.'s telegraph cable, weighing 12 tons, had been stolen outside Wooming about ten days ago. He has communicated with the Viceroy Li Hung-chang and Tso Tung-tang in regard to this systematic destruction of the cables, but up to the present no action has been taken by the local authorities, and the same day the cable along with the native detective. The fishermen were taken to the Central Police Station, and questioned by Inspector Wilson as to how they came into possession of the material. The length of the boat, a young man who was very sick, and two old fishermen, gave substantially the same story, the effect that a large Shanghai boat had stolen them, and asked them to take the wire on board and convey it to Tong-ka-joo, because the large boat was too deeply laden, and that when they got to Tong-ka-joo, they could not see the boat from which they got their cargo, but were there captured by the detective. They all

said they had no idea where the wire came from; they were told by the headman to take it on board and ask no questions, and they were to be paid \$10 freight, but did not get the money, as they never saw the headman. They also said that this is only a mythical boat that they introduced into the affair, and that the prisoners were really themselves engaged in lifting and cutting the cables. They will be brought up to the Mixed Court to-morrow morning.

RIOT IN POOCHOW.

The Poochow Herald of the 27th ultimo gives the following particulars of a riot which recently occurred in Poochow:—

It appears, that a short time ago, a fire occurred near the Roman Catholic Church situated at 下尾巷, which is in the route to the City, and has been established over half a century. Besides other property destroyed, was a Joss Temple, and a gathering was made in this district for the purpose of holding the expenses of the restoration. The several converts to Christianity who reside in this locality, upon being appealed to for subscriptions, very naturally declined to render assistance towards the re-erection of a temple for heathen worship; and this refusal was the origin of the disturbance. Placards of an inflammatory description were posted; a multitude was assembled by means of gongs; a meeting held, and an arrangement made, that the Roman Catholic Church, together with the adjacent building, (which is occupied by four Sisters of Charity and some hundred native children), should be demolished by fire. The resident priest (the Revd. Paulino Basso), upon learning of the natives' intention, at once communicated with the French Consul, who, although it was late in the evening, slightly armed himself, and with only the assistance of his interpreter, hastened to the scene of riot. Upon entering the serious state of affairs, Monsieur Frandon at once demanded protection from the resident Mandarin, and a body of native soldiery was furnished to preserve the peace throughout the night. Immediately the gates the city were opened in the morning, Monsieur Frandon came to what the Consul, who had the mandarin arrested (one of whom was a military officer and the other belonging to the literati class) and conveyed into the city and ordered to enter into recognizances, and find sureties, for their future good behaviour, and cautioned that, in the event of any further disturbance, their heads would pay the price of the property. Monsieur Frandon, on the other hand, restored to the district, and we learn that the district soon resumed its usual quietude. It is impossible to conjecture what might have resulted had not our worthy French Consul displayed such consummate and praiseworthy zeal. In a port where prestige is at a low ebb, and delays dangerous, the *arrivée pacifique* ought to be secondary to such resolute and prompt action as displayed upon the present occasion, and for which Monsieur E. Frandon is entitled to the highest praise.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

After the recent experiences at Canton, and while there are so many disturbing rumours about it, it would be as well if the authorities here directed a little attention to the sale of dynamite in this Colony. A gentleman told me a day or two ago a Chinese shop-keeper had offered him dynamite cartridges for sale in much the same manner as he would dispose of a tin of pointed meat, or a basket of oranges. I do not know if any riotous significance is attached to the account you published last night of the attempt at incendiaries near the Temperance Hall, but I am certain that dynamite is a dangerous compound in the hands of some Chinese here at the present time. The recent fishing by natives with dynamite along the Praya shows how easily this explosive can be obtained by them.

I was much interested in an article that appears in the *Pail Mail Budget*, received by the last mail, giving an account of the resources up to the present time into the origin and nature of the disease known as cholera. Every one is aware that medical men have so far failed to obtain a satisfactory knowledge on these matters, and that if they were in possession of such knowledge, an effective check could most probably be placed on the ravages of this terrible disease.

Dr. Hassall wrote that "in every drop of the rice-water evacuations of a cholera patient myriads of vibrations have been detected under the microscope." It should be added by way of explanation that all the minute organisms seen to rotate in a drop of polluted water under the microscope are indicated by the name of vibrations, and it was not known, when Dr. Hassall made the remarks quoted, that there were different species of vibrations, "differing as widely from each other as the rattlesnake from the earthworm." The appearance of these vibrations under the microscope is thus described by Professor Tyndall:—

The field of the microscope is crowded with organisms. Some wobbling slowly, others shooting rapidly across the microscopic field, they dart hither and thither like the rain of minute projectiles; they proust and spin so quickly round that the retention of the retinal impression transforms the little horrid rod into a twirling wheel. From the rod-like shape which they so unfrequently assume these organisms are called bacteria—a term which covers minute twirling rods.

These minute twirling rods, revolving with the rapidity of a wheel of fortune, and dashing out living spores like its sparks, which in turn become twirling rods and the sources of fresh spores—all these, of one species or another, are to be found in every drop of polluted water.

And now comes a more wonderful feature of these vibrations—their wonderful power of increasing in numbers. When the water is sufficiently foul with organic matter the rate at which these vibrations will increase baffles the imagination.

A single healthy germ, says Mr. Dalmage, will in favourable conditions generate more living organisms in one hour than there are inhabitants on this planet. Fortunately for mankind, the immense majority of these infinitesimal beings are perfectly harmless. Unfortunately, however, there are species, indistinguishable in appearance from the most powerful microscope from their innocent relatives, which inflict torture and death upon those whose vitality they enter. By an elaborate and prolonged series of ingenious and exhaustive experiments Mr. Pasteur has demonstrated beyond any doubt that many of the most fatal epidemics that attack all worms, fowls, and ship are due to the ravages of these minute organisms; and there is, to say the least, a strong presumption that all epidemic diseases are due to the same cause. It is this hypothesis which more than any other, suggests a clue to the mysterious and apparently capricious movements of the cholera. These living organisms only multiply and increase where they find suitable conditions. Where the water is pure, the house clean, and the sewage distinctly and the germs remain either dormant or expire. But when they are cast into water impregnated with organic matter, they at once develop their full activity, and what before had merely been a polluted liquid becomes alive with millions of millions of deadly creatures, of which, it is said, there are sufficient in a single gallon, if judiciously distributed, to spread an epidemic throughout the world.

This subject is one of intense interest to me, residing as I do in a port at which vessels are constantly arriving from cholera-infected places on all sides. It is marvellous, I think, seeing that we are in such frequent communication with infected ports, how we escape cholera epidemics in Hong-kong as well as we do. The cause is not due to the sanitary state of the Colony, nor the excellence of the precautions taken here.

When I have heard medical men say that cholera may be taken through eating even a moderate amount of fruit, which appears to be ripe enough and wholesome enough, or by drinking water that has not been boiled and filtered, I scarcely understood how such a disease as cholera, so rapidly fatal in its effects, could be produced in the apparently innocent way indicated. The fruit may be good, clean and wholesome to the eye, but the microscope might give another description.

I have occupied more space than I intended over the subject, but I would like to note in conclusion that M. Pasteur has made investigations, which have been particularly successful, to show that, under certain conditions, a common diarrhoea germ could be so developed in intensity as to become possessed of the malignant character of the cholera germ. These investigations have not yet, however, been fully pursued. If they ever accomplish their object they will show how cholera makes its appearance in a place where it was not previously known to have existed.

I hear that the Germans intend to make a plucky "try" for the "International" at the next Regatta. They have got together a powerful but raw crew; yet if these representatives of the "Fatherland" are only stick to their work in training, the German crew should give their rivals some trouble in the race.

We have been free for a week or two now from the sudden and heavy down-pours of rain, which, during the greater portion of the summer, rendered it unsafe to venture more than a hundred yards from a friendly doorway without a shelter of some description. Occasionally I have taken a stroll lately, in the evening, along the Kennedy Road, partly to exercise my limbs and partly to get some fresher air than is found on the lower levels in the town. The fresher air I did not get, at least in some parts of the Road. The moment I had passed the bridge, an evening or two ago, my nose was saluted with an abominable odour coming "I imagine" from the colonial washing tubs in the neighbourhood. There is no difficulty in understanding that a stagnant pool of water, polluted with the dirt, etc., from cloths sent to the wash, will, give off the influence of the sun's rays, give off anything but pleasant vapours. Be this as it may, there are some very disagreeable odours along the Kennedy Road, when the wind blows from the Harbour.

Our newest barrister has earned considerable kudos by the way in which he conducted the case for the prisoner in the recent trial at Canton. Mr. Wise showed both skill and ability in cross-examining contentious witnesses during the proceedings, and his address to the Jury must be regarded as a very effective and well-judged one. I am told that Mr. Wise and also Mr. Donny, Logan's solicitor, worked night and day in getting up their client's case. Considering all things, they ought undoubtedly to be gratified with the result.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Tri-Weekly Bulletin* has been sent me by a friend in America. It is dated August 1st, 1933, and is about as funny as the editor could make it. You can have the whole of it to quote, if you wish to make your readers happy. Here is a small specimen: "Mr. James Allen, one of the best known white citizens, has been appointed letter carrier. The Postmaster deserves great credit for making an appointment irrespective of race."

The paper evidently does not support the coloured gentleman.

We have all heard of the prejudice that exists among the Chinese against saving life. The popular belief among foreigners on this subject is, I think, that the last person who dies has to guard the gates of a certain place down below, and that if a person drowning is saved, the last man who

died is treated unfairly in being deprived of his legitimate relief. According to a book just published, entitled "The Orkneys and Shetland," by Mr. J. R. Tudor, the same prejudice prevails in the most northerly parts of Scotland, but on different grounds. This is what Mr. Tudor says on the subject:—

It was long considered unlucky to rescue people from drowning. Scott mentions that when the crew of a wrecked vessel were warping themselves ashore in Uist by a hawser, a native cut the rope, lest they should consume their winter stock of provisions. Mr. Laurenceau gives three instances as having occurred within forty years of the time of the rescue. In the first, a fisherman not only refused to attempt to save a drowning man, but even took the care of his own boat to prevent others doing so. In the second, three men looked calmly on at a neighbour drowning, and then walked home. In the third, a man pulled just a floating woman, and took no heed of her. Mr. Laurenceau's theory is that there is an idea that the sea must have its victims, and if defrauded, will avenge itself on the person who intervenes.

Sinologists will please note the above. Mr. Tudor also says that in days when wrecks reaped their harvests, a Shetland minister prayed: "If it please thee to cause helpless ships to be cast on the shore, oh! I'dna forget the poor island of Sanda," and this minister, he adds, was almost as frank as his Orkney brother who, on being charged with drunkenness, replied, "Reverend Moderator, I do drink as other gentlemen do."

CUTTLE.

NOTES FROM THE METROPOLIS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Tremendously hot weather set in last Saturday, and we have been panting and drinking cool drinks ever since. The water supplies in several towns have run short. Richmond householders have been compelled to dispense with their morning tub, and Northampton has suffered from a complete water famine. In the upper parts of the town they have been waterless; one pottery firm has sustained heavy losses, and actions are being threatened to a ruinous extent.

The "enterprising burglar" finds the opportunity of open doors and windows a good one not to be lost. An occurrence lately shows that the tactics of Mr. Penco, the famous burglar, have not been forgotten, and the revolver forms as much a part of the equipment for the "cracking of a crib" as the useful jemmy and the necessary dark lantern. A gentleman was reclining in the gloaming in his conservatory, when he was startled by observing a man cautiously appear on the sill of the window. He sprang to his feet, but the intruder was too quick for him and slid down the roof of the house into the garden. A cry of "stop thief" was raised, a crowd collected, but by dint of using his revolver freely and wounding three persons the ready housebreaker succeeded in making good his escape. The game of burglary goes gaily on it was only a few days back that a robber calmly tested with aqua-fortis all the plate in a house in Kensington, rejecting the electro-ware. Periodically we suffer from a scare on the subject of burglary; after a while the excitement subsides and we lie down once more upon the pillow to protect us. If this burglar at Holloway had run armed through the streets of an American town he would probably, ere he had gone fifty yards, have been shot down like a dog in a house in Kensington, rejecting the electro-ware. Periodically we suffer from a scare on the subject of burglary; after a while the excitement subsides and we lie down once more upon the pillow to protect us. If this burglar at Holloway had run armed through the streets of an American town he would probably, ere he had gone fifty yards, have been shot down like a dog in a house in Kensington, rejecting the electro-ware. Periodically we suffer from a scare on the subject of burglary; after a while the excitement subsides and we lie down once more upon the pillow to protect us. 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